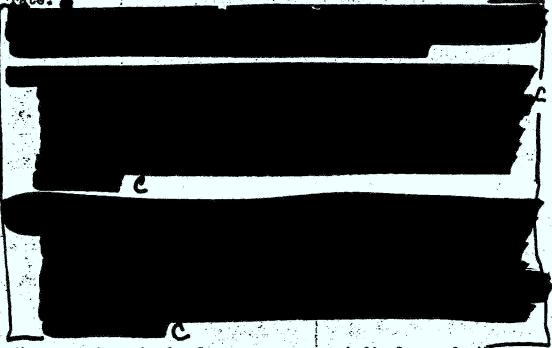
mention that Gustavo Duran was able to go to England from France, having an imerican wife. It is known definitely from conversations, clippings, photos, etc. which Duran has shown, that he met his wife, who is American, in England efter strivel there from France in 1939. In this detail, the original information appears inaccurate.



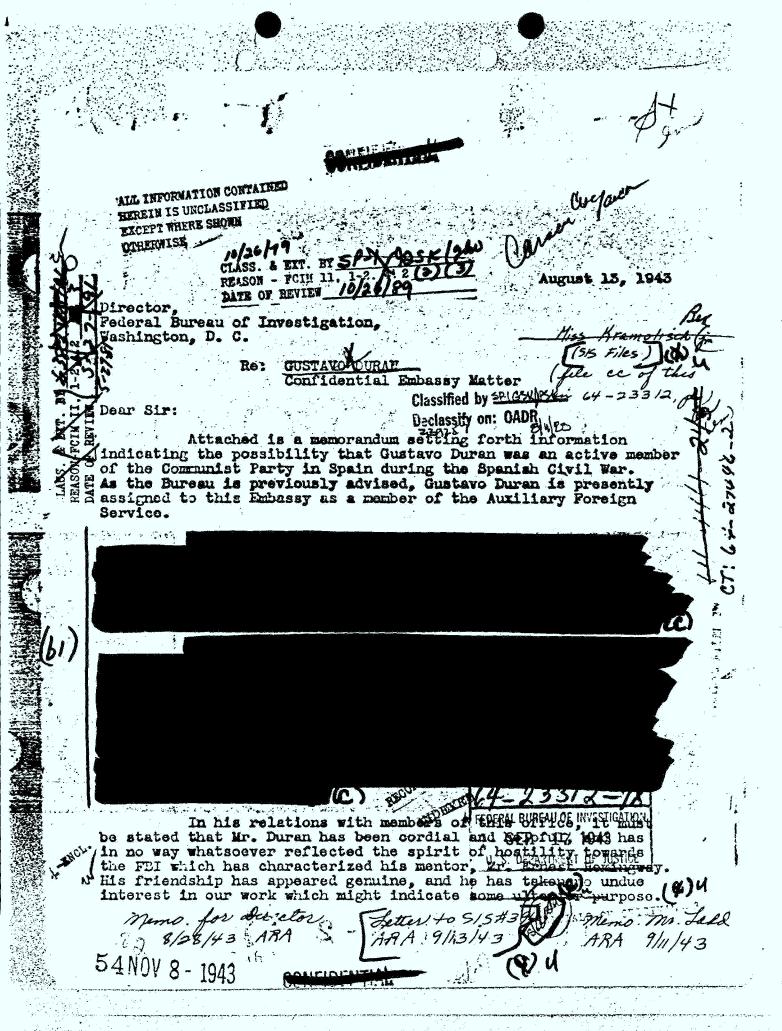
c) Through a check of newspapers, periodicals, and other publications in Loyalist territory between July 1936 and April 1939. In the event that Gustavo Duran was as active in Communist Party affairs as is reported, it is almost certain that there will be a documentary record of his activities in the files of such publications. It is not known here where such files may exist; it is possible that such institutions as the Library of Congress, the library of the Workers' University at Mexico City, the archives of the New York "Daily Worker", or the offices of such Spanish Republican organizations as the JARE (Junta de Auxilio a los Refugiados Españoles) in Mexico City, may have files of such publications.

d) Check could be made of the records of MID, War Department, for any information on Duran reported by Col. Stephen A. Fuqua, then Military Attaché at Madrid.

RGL:RM

Commission

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CONTIDENTIAL

Among other duties, Mr. Duran reviews the local press for the Ambassador, and prepares speeches and latters for the Ambassador in Spanish. The Ambassador has a high regard for his abilities. This, coupled with the fact that the Ambassador brought Mr. Duran into the Embassy on his own initiative, creates a problem for handling this matter which the writer desires to refer to the Bureau. (6)

and Ernest eringway is emphasized, and the Bureau is advised that to any well expect a violent attack from Hemingway if a report concerning Communist Party membership on the part of Gustavo Duran becomes known to him. In spite of the termination of his intelligence organization on April 1, 1943, Hemingway's influence with the Ambassador appears unchanged. (4) U

(b)

Very truly yours,

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Enclosure

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CONSIDERINAL

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWS OTHERWISE ____

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 13, 1943

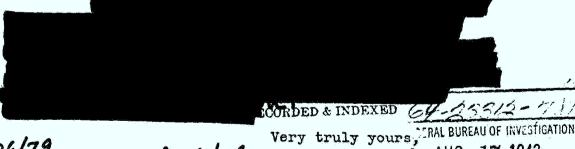
Director. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Dear Sir:

John Kelly SIS #357 advises that Mr. Hemingway, of puhose intelligence activities under Ambassador Spruille Braden the Bureau has been previously advised, is currently engaged in writing a book based on his experiences in that work. Hemingway states that all of the people whom he has known during the last year in Cuba in connection with intelligence work will appear in his book, including Ambassador Braden. We are not yet informed as to what role the representatives of the FBI will play, but in view of Hemingway's known sentiments, will probably be portrayed as the dull, heavy-footed, unimaginative professional policeman type.

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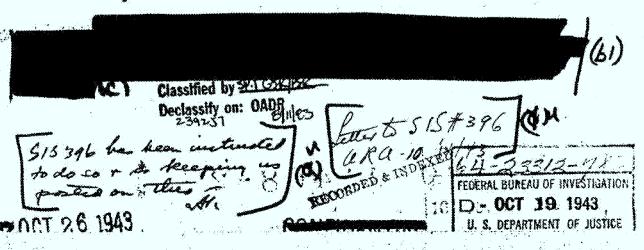
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DO-11 Coffey Mr. Nichol Mr. Rosen HH: ARA FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Mr. Tracy 64-4461-247 Mr. Acers Whiteson_ ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED Alalkinia iniminini HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE August 21, 1943 Harbo EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN Mr. Hendon Mr. Mumford OTHERWISE . MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L Mr. Starke Mr. Quinn Tamm Re: Ernest Hemingway -Tele. Room Mr. Nease Miss Beahm BACKGROUND BEASON-FOIM II. Miss Gandy DATE OF REVIEW The following information is of interest in connection with the activities of Ernest Hemingway in Cuba and his attitude toward the Bureau representatives in that country. Information concerning the complete extent of Hemingway's intelligence activities under the personal direction of the American Ambassador in Cuba, has been previously brought to your attention. DETAILS Recently, Ernest Hemingway advised a Bureau undercover representative in Cuba concerning a book which Hemingway is currently writing, based

Recently, Ernest Hemingway advised a Bureau undercover representative in Cuba concerning a book which Hemingway is currently writing, based on his experiences in intelligence activities under the American Ambassador. Hemingway stated that all of the people whom he has dealt with during the past year in Cuba in intelligence matters will be mentioned in the book, including Ambassador Braden. In this connection the Bureau legal attache at Havana states that no information has been received as to what extent FBI representatives will be mentioned in the book. (4)

However, Hemingway's attitude toward the FBI is already known, as indicated by Hemingway's action in signing a petition castigating the Bureau in connection with the Detroit Spanish Enlistment Case in 1940, and more recently indicated in Hemingway's remark that the FBI is "the American Gestapo".



CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Ladd Page 2

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ACTION

No action is recommended in this matter at the present time, and the above information is being set out to supplement information previously called to your attention concerning Ernest Hemingway

Respectfully.

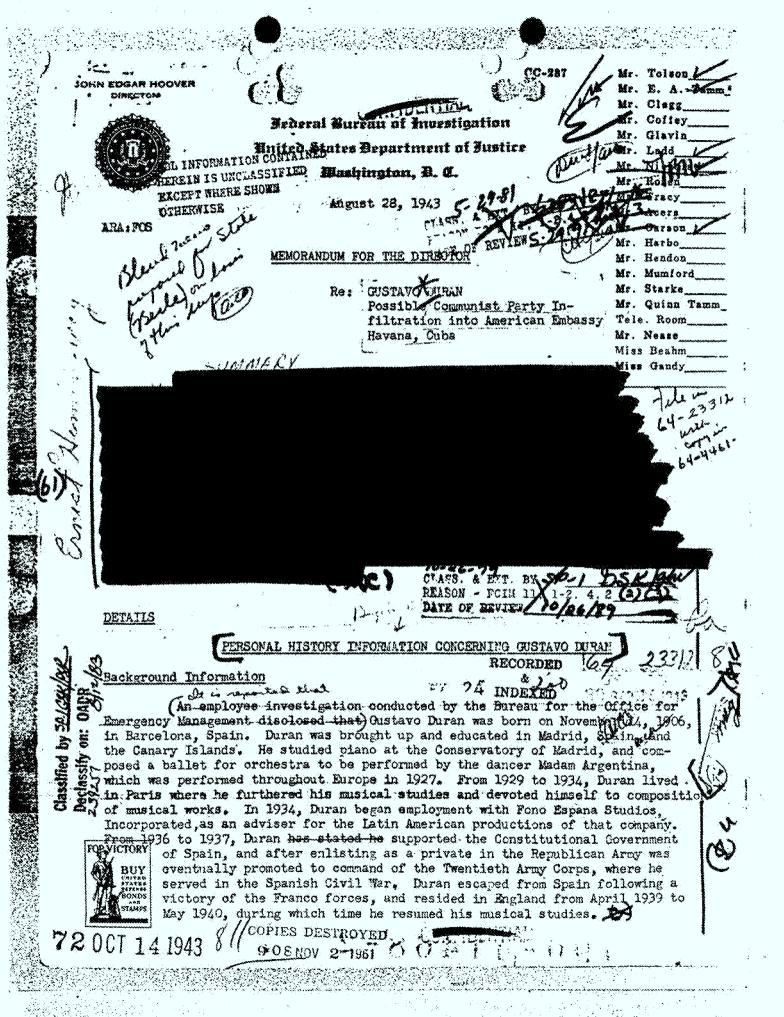
C. H. Carson

Ve ought to try therefor above to this development.

CONCIDENTIAL CONTINUE



CONFIDENTIAL ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED Memo to Ladd fr. Carson dated 8/21/13 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED o for Director dated 9/20/43 please refer to PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER POUCE REASON - FCIN 11. DATE OF REVIEW Ernest Healngway Latin American Matters Classified by ZIIII Company Classified by ZIIII Company Classified by ZIIII Company Co Dear Sir: concerning a book which had been previously reported to be under consideration by Ernest Memingway, the subject matter to be based on his intelligence experiences in Cuba. (%) U It is further requested that the Burney be topt advised as to sabouts of Broget Hemingray and as to the date of his departure from Cube for the United States (Wu It is suggested that this letter should be destroyed when has served your purpose. Classified by Soicaniosk Declassify on: OADR dolai Mean Adever COMMUNICATIONS SECTION ILED PEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. B. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE





On December 4, 1939, at Totnes, England, Duran mairied Boute Romilly Crompton, an American citizen.

Gustavo Duran departed from Liverpool, England, and entered the United States at New York City on May 28, 1940. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States on November 3, 1942.

Employment Record

From August, 1939, to May, 1940, Duran was employed in London, England, by the Film Center, where he supervised Spanish and Portuguese versions of technical films distributed by the Film Center in the Western Hemisphere.

From March until October, 1941, Duran was employed by the Museum of Modern Art in New York City arranging musical scores for technical and educational films selected by the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs for distribution to other American Republics.

From November, 1941, to September, 1942, Duran was employed by the Music Division of the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C., where he was engaged in research and organization of musical projects at a final salary of 34,600.00 per annum. In this capacity, Duran served as Liaison Officer between the Pan American Union, the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the State Department. In Movember, 1942, Duran went to Havana, Cuba, where he was given a position in the American Embassy after Ernest Hemingway had prevailed upon the American Ambassador to utilize the services of Duran in connection with Intelligence Activities in Cuba for a temporary period. At the present time, Duran is assigned to the American Embassy in Havana as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service. (Among his other duties, Duran reviews local newspaper articles for the Ambassador, and prepares speeches and letters in the Spanish language for the Ambassador, who has a high regard for Duran's abilities.)

Military Career

in reported to time

Gustavo Duran, enlisted in the Spanish Loyalist Army as a private on July 17, 1936, after which he distinguished himself in action, and reportedly rose to the rank of Acting General in command of an army corps.

Ernest Hemingway, who knew Duran in Spain and who mentioned him by name in his book "For Whom the Bell Tolls," has described Duran as a military genius, that "comes along once in a hundred years."

A Duran was assigned to a command in the forces under Colonel Mangada on the Madrid Front, and by 1938, he had reached the rank of commander in the

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Loyalist forces. Duran west transferred to the Valencia Front in 1938, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the highest rank granted by Republican Spain to non-professional efficials, and he served as Chief of an army corps with considerable success.

has stated that in the last days of the Civil War in 1939, when Catalonia had been occupied by Franco Forces, a National Defense Junta was formed under General Miaja to negotiate the surrender of Madrid with General Franco. It is reported that the Communist Party violently opposed this plan, and orders were given to all comrades to march against Madrid and overthrow the Junta. This source states that Cipriano Mera, military leader of the CNT (Anarchist Labor Union of Syndicalists) allied himself with the Junta, and one of the bloodiest battles of the war followed, with the Communists on one side and the Republicans and the CNT opposing the Communists. It is reported that Duran, on this occasion, deserted his assigned post, and lead his forces against the Republicans and the CNT in Madrid, Duran's forces being defeated in this action.

According to his own statement, Duran never returned to Madrid after June, 1938, thus directly contradicting the above-mentioned report that he joined the Communists in fighting the Republican forces in Madrid. Regarding the alleged difficulty between certain Republican officers and the Communists with respect to the surrender of Madrid, Duran has stated that he heard of a difference of opinion on this point, but declared that he knows of no actual violence which took place between the two factions. Duran has maintained that since he did not return to Madrid after June, 1938, he is not in a position to know what actually occurred there between the Communists and Republicans at the close of the war.

Duran has stated that prior to the surrender of Madrid, he had contacted Stewart Warner, American Consul, and Colonel Fuqua, American Military Attache, as well as Mr. Ballantyne, the British Vice Consul, all of whom had been given military information by Duran. After the surrender of Madrid, Duran unsuccessfully sought asylum in the American Embassy. However, through the assistance of the British Vice-Consul Ballantyne, Duran was placed aboard a British destroyer at the port of Valencia, and was later transferred to the British hospital ship "Maine," which took Duran to Marseilles, France. From Marseilles, Duran made his way through Dieppe to London, where he was received by a British Relief organization for Spanish refugees. Duran has said that he did not enter the United States until 1940.

INDICATIONS OF POLITICAL SYMPATHIES AND ACTIVITIES OF GUSTAVO DURAN

Reports Received in the United States

A course of information in the Russian of Modern Art of New York City,

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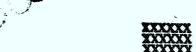
has stated he has known Duran as a close personal friend since 1920, and lived with Duran in Spain. Firmed advised that Duran's father committed suicide during the Civil War in Spain, and that Duran and a brother have been at odds inasmuch as the brother was on the side of Franco and a confirmed Fascist, whereas Duran adhered to the Spanish Constitutional Government and enlisted in the Loyalist Army, on July 17, 1936, on the same date on which Duran's tated that Duran is very anti-Franco and anti-Fascist in his feelings.

A confidential informant stated that when the Spanish Civil War began Duran was a member of the Youth Socialist League, at which time that organization was affiliated with the Socialist Party of Spain under the Second International. The informant stated that in December, 1936, the Youth Socialist League affiliated with the Communist Party of Spain, at which time Duran became a Communist and was an important figure in the Communist Party during the war. This informant stated that Duran claims close personal friendship with Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President.

Another confidential informant advised in July, 1942, that the Spanish Republican movement in Washington, D. C. had been reinforced by the moral support of Gustavo Duran, who at that time was said to be engaged in no activity. This source stated that the background of Duran is well known to the Spanish Colony in Washington, and that ten per cent of the Spanish Republicans are reported to be Communists.

A confidential informant advised that Duran and his wife have entertained in their home in this country Mrs. Esmond Romilly, nee Jessica Mitford. It was reported that Jessica Mitford is a sister of Unity Mitford, who was reputed to be an intimate of Hitler prior to the war, and who is said to be presently interned in England with her husband, Sir Oswald Mosley.

Gustavo Duran has received correspondence from Mrs. William E. Beitz, subject of an investigation in Washington, D. C. looking toward denaturalization precedities. Mrs. Beitz is reported to be a naturalized United States citizen of German origin, who possesses pro-German sympathies, and was intimate with officials of the German Embassy in Washington, D. C. On December 5, 1942, Mrs. Beitz, using the return address "Room 7705, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D. C." directed a letter to Duran at the American Embassy in Havana, Cuba, Mrs. Beitz stating that she had ascertained that "the FBI report on Gomez-Carrillo had been turned over, finally, to the personnel office." Bureau files reflect that Maria Inez Gomez-Carillo is an Argentine pianist who was hired by the United States Government at the suggestion of Mrs. Roosevelt, and who named Gustavo Duran as a reference. M 65-33056-4849

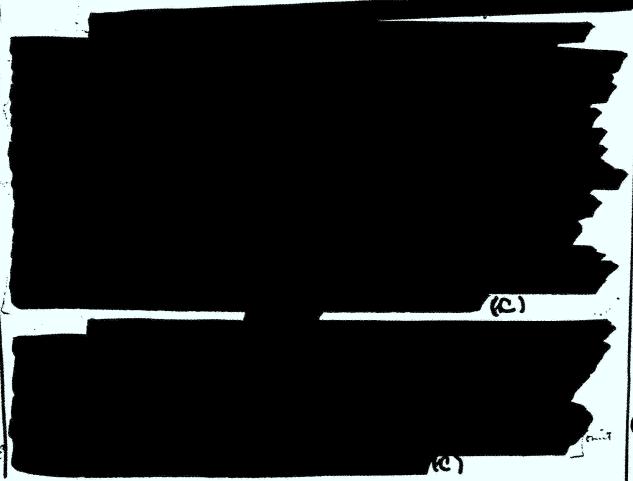


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K	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.					
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.					
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.					
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.					
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Gustavo Duran has made statements concerning the Communist Party in Spain and the part they played in the Spanish Civil War. These statements were made to a representative of the Bureau attached to the American Embassy in Havana, and in the course of his remarks concerning the Communists, Duran consistently referred to them as "they" and never gave any indication that he personally was a member of the Communist Party. As noted above, Duran stated that he was not in Madrid after 1938, and declared that he was in no resition to know whether the Communists fought against the Republicans and the CNT in Madrid.

OF POSSIBLE INTEREST INFORMATION CONCERNING ASSOCIATES AND SPONSORS OF GUSTAVO DURAN

Bonte Romilly Crompton

As previously mentioned, Gustavo Duran married Bonte Romilly Crompton in England on December 4, 1939. Durants wife is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs.



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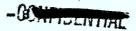
David Henry Crompton of Rye, New York, and Wilton, New Hampshire. David Henry Crompton entered the United States in 1909, and became Vice President of the Booth Shipping Company. Another daughter married Michael Streight of New York and England, who is presently reported to be employed by the United States / Government and is said to be a Socialist.

It is to be noted that the name "Bonte Crompton, Wilton, New Hampshire" was found among the papers of subject Leon W. Davis of Detroit, Michigan, at the time of his apprehention by Dureau Agents in the Detroit Spanish Enlistment Case on February 6, 1940, Upon interview, Davis stated that Bonte Crompton was a tourist whom he had met during his travels in France. (17-269:8:54-603-107,13) (Sin considerable days of new factor of middle of the force. (27-269:8:54-603-107,13))

Duran mand Kenneth Holland of the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, as a reference. It developed that this reference had known Gustavo Duran for approximately one year, and stated that he know of no derogatory information concerning Duran. It is to be noted that George Kenneth Holland, and a Director of the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Office for Emergency Management, was investigated by the Bureau in a Hetch Act Case based on information that Holland was listed in the indices of the Communist Front Organizations "American Peace Mobilization" and the "Washington Committee for Democratic Action." (No administrative action was taken by the Office for Emergency Management upon receipt of the Bureau's report in the matter.)

Luis Burnel

This individual, a Director of the Museum of Modern Art of New York City, has been previously mentioned as a close personal friend of Gustevo as alm and ? Duran, since 1920. Luis Durael was also named as a reference by Duran in seeking a United States Covernment position, and Bunuel gave a favorable -recommendation. The Juredu files reflect that Duis Bunuel, a native of Spain, originally entered the United States on September 25, 1938, under a Diplomatic Visa, admittedly representing the Government of Spain for the purpose of engaging in propaganda work for the Spanish Republican Government. It is reported that Bunuel left Spain with the assistance of two Spanish officials who are described as definitely linked with the Communist Party, one of whom is said to be an International Agent of the Party. Burnel was originally denied a United States Immigration Visa in view of his connections with the Spanish Republican Government and the suggestion that Bunuel was either a Communist or a fellow traveler. However, a Visa Board of Appeals West finally granted an Immigration Visa to Bunuel upon his assertion that he was not a member of the Communist Party. As previously mentioned, Bunuel enlisted in the Spanish Loyalist Army with Gustavo Buran on July 17, 1936. W 77-26928-; 40-9528-5; 100-14826-3,7)



Charles Seeger

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This individual was also named by Oustavo Duran as a reference in applying for a position with the United States Government, and a favorable recommendation was given for Duran by Charles Seeger. The Bureau files description reveal that the name of Charles Seeger appeared on the active indices of the Communist Front organization "American Peace Mobilization," no investigation provided being conducted incomment as Seeger was removed from the Government pay rolls and became employed by the Pan American Union.

Ernest Hemingway

The activities of Ernest Hemingway in connection with anti-Fascist and Communist Front organizations in the United States are well known. In August, 1942, Hemingway volunteered his services to the American Ambassador in Havana, offering to assist in intelligence work in Cuba. The Ambassador asked the opinion of the Bureau Legal Attache in the matter, and was advised that Hemingway had signed a petition denouncing the FBI in regard to the Detroit Spanish Enlistment Case in 1940, and had more recently referred to the FBI as "The American Gestapo." Nevertheless, the Ambassador engaged the services of Hemingway, who set up an intelligence organization consisting of paid informants, the entire activity being under the personal direction of the American Ambassador. In August, 1942, Hemingway suggested that Gustavo Duran be transferred from his Government position in the United States to assist Hemingway in his intelligence activities in Cuba. The arrangement was to be a temporary one for a period of thirty days, during which time Duran was to take charge of Hemingway's intelligence organization while Hemingway was absent on a mission for the Naval Attache in connection with anti-submarine activities. Hemingway assured the Ambassador that Duran is a military end intelligence genius, who is a "pure Republican and not a Communist," who would be able to obtain complete information concerning the Spanish Falange in Cuba.

Although the American Ambassador was advised by the Bureau Legal Attache that Custavo Duran was at that time actually an employee of the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Ambassador took the position that if Duran were transferred to the Embassy, he would be working directly under the Ambassador. Duran arrived in Cuba in November, 1942, and began working with Hemingway. The "intelligence coverage" of Hemingway consisted of vague and unfounded reports of a sensational character. Duran's work in Cuba has not been of the same sensational character as Hemingway's, but the reports which have been submitted through Duran are, nevertheless, unspecific and unverified. Duran attempted to accomplish a coverage of public opinion in Cuba, which he submitted in reports entitled "The Voice of the Street." These reports have contained statements made by persons in cases, bars, and poolrooms, and, thus, do not represent a fair cross section of general public

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opinion in Cuba. In February, 1943, Ernest Hemingway and Gustavo Duran submitted information to the American Ambassador charging that Special Agent H. E. Knoblaugh, assigned to the Embassy as Assistant Legal Attache, was a participant of the Franco Movement in Spain, and had acted as a paid Franco propagandist. These charges were based on the fact that Special Agent Knoblaugh had written a book "Correspondent in Spain" upon his return from Madrid as an Associated Press correspondent in 1938. Although Hemingway had been ostensibly friendly with Special Agent Knoblaugh in Spain, Hemingway had no discussion with Special Agent Knoblaugh concerning the book, but took the charges directly to the Ambassador. The Ambassador later admitted to the Bureau Legal Attache that he had read only a few pages of the book, and after requesting the Legal Attache to have Special Agent Knoblaugh assigned to some other post, the Ambassador dismissed the subject as being of no further importance. Hemingway and Duran are known to have a low esteem for the work of the FBI, which they consider to be "methodical and unimaginative." 64-4461-225)

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PRESENT STATUS OF GUSTAVO DURAN IN THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, HAVANA, CUBA

The services of Ernest Hemingway in intelligence matters were ostensibly discontinued by the American Ambassador on April 1, 1942. The Embassy is still receiving a few reports relating to cases previously investigated by Hemingway's organization and directed to Gustavo Duran. It is also known that Hemingway is continuing a project on behalf of the Naval Attache in Havana, which consists of an investigation of enemy submarine and clandestine radio activity off the coasts of Guba.

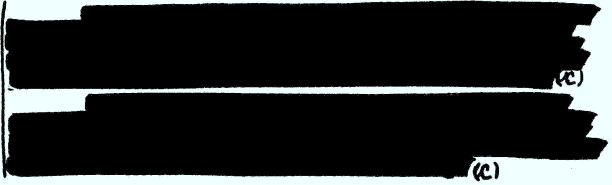
While the investigation of subversive activity suspects as such has been ostensibly discontinued by Hemingway, the American Ambassador has requested that Austavo Duran continue to submit reports on public opinion in Cuba as was previously undertaken in the "Voice of the Street" reports. The Ambassador feels that these reports give an "inside picture" of public opinion in Cuba, and are received with great interest by the State Department. Duran is now employed at the Embassy in Havana on a permanent basis as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service, and Duran employs the services of a few informants at a cost of around \$200.00 per month. Duran also analyzes political comments and articles appearing in the Cuban newspapers and assists the Ambassador in preparing speeches to be given in the Spanish language.

The Bureau Legal Attache has recently reported that Gustavo Duran is evidencing no spirit of hostility toward FBI representatives in Cuba, and Duran has been cordial and helpful. The Pureau Legal Attache is aware of no instance in which Duran has taken an undue interest in FBI operations in

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Cuba, which might indicate an ulterior purpose on the part of Duran. However, all of the FBI reports pass through a section of the Embassy where Duran is employed, giving him an opportunity to be aware of all FBI activities in Cuba as reported to the Embassy.

SUMMARY



A reliable source in the United States has reported that Gustavo Duran was a member of the Youth Socialist League at the beginning of the Spanish Civil War, and became a member of the Communist Party of Spain when the Youth Socialist League affiliated with the Party in December. 1936.

As has been previously mentioned, three sponsors of Gustavo Duran in the United States have been reported to be connected in some degree with Communist Party or Communist Front activities.

report that Gustavo Duran took his forces to Madrid during the closing days of the Spanish Civil War and fought along-side the Communist forces in opposing the surrender of the city to Franco. According to Duran's own statement, he never returned to Madrid after June, 1938. It is noted that Duran's statement that he was unaware of any violence between the Communists and Republicans in Madrid appears to be inconsistent with rather widespread information circulated at the time concerning the disorder in Madrid based on refusal of the Communists to join in a surrender of Madrid to Franco.

It has been suggested that the following sources of information might be contacted for evidence of membership in the Communist Party on the part of Gustavo Duran:

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A check of the records of the State Department and the War Department might reveal information concerning Duran as reported by the American Embassy in Madrid.

RECOMENDATIONS

It is further suggested that a blind memorandum be prepared setting out all information previously mentioned concerning the activities of Gustavo Duran, and that this blind memorandum be furnished to Mr. Berle and the State Department with the confidential request that the Bureau be furnished all information contained in their files concerning the activities of Gustavo Duran in Spain and elsewhere in Europe.

It is also pointed out that in discussing this entire matter with Mr. Berle, it should be kept in mind that Gustavo Duran is reported to be a close friend of Ernest Hemingway and American Ambassador Spruille Braden in Gustava

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

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FEMALA, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITY STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ARA:FJS COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. SIS #396 Transmit the following message to: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED URGEIT VIA BUREAU RADIO HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED SPECIAL CIPHER PAD EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE Classified by So-1 Cally Declassify on: OADR EN9561) CLASS. REACON-FOLK Mr. Tolson Mr. E. A. Tamm_ Mr. Clegg_ Mr. Coffey_ Mr. Glavin_ Mr. Ladd_ CLASS. & EXT. BY SCII USKISHU Mr. Nichols REASON - FCIH 11, 1-Mr. Rosen DATE OF REVIEW_/6 Mr. Tracy_ checked: HMF3 01/ Mr. Carson Mr. Harbo Mr. Hendon Mr. Mumford Mr. Starke Mr. Quinn Tamm, Miss Nease_ SENT VIA POLICE and KA

CONFIDENTIAL 'ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE ____ Director. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. ERNEST HEMINGWAY Cuba Latin American Matters 10/26/7 CLASS. & EXT. BY REASON - FCIM 11. Dear Sir: DATE OF REVIEW On September 13, 1943, SIS #213 accepted an invitation to have lunch with Subject at his finca located in San Francisco 15 kilometers from Habana. There was no other person present. Hemingway was quite talkative but kept away from controversial subjects. He revealed that MARTHA GELLHORN HEMINGWAY, his present wife, left for the United States the first week in September, and planned to talk with her publishers about the book which she has been writing for the past few months. Hemingway hed previously informed the writer that he had proofread the work of his wife, and was convinced that she had something worth while. He further revealed that after conferring with her publishers, it was her intention to join the Allied Forces invading Europe as a correspondent for Colliers. She is expected to be gone for five or six months (6.) Hemingway stated that he is tired of being on land with nothing to do and is anxious to return to his confidential work (which, we are confidentially advised, is patrol duty in the Caribbean waters on behalf of the U. S. Navy). On September 13, 1943, he stated that he expected to leave on or before the 20th, but in conversation with him on September 20, he told the writer that he would not be able to leave before September 22 or 23 due to delay in repairs to his boat. As in the past, he is to be accompanied by WINSTON-GUEST and a small crew. He explained that the usual procedure is to patrol for twelve hours, ostensibly fishing, and tie up at whatever dock is convenient every night. This particular trip is expected to last approximately two months. At the expiration of this trip, Hemingway plans to spend from six to eight weeks in New York City and Long Island, making the round of the night spots and duck shooting on Long Island, as he expressed it. RECORDED 64-2-INDEXED FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION D - SEP U. S. DEPART

CHREWANIAN

Concerning the picture "For Whom the Bell Tolls",
Hemingway stated that he has no desire to see it because he does
not believe it is a true portrayal of his work. He further
declared that Sam Wood, the director, did not like the book,
and, therefore, was unable to approach his task with a sympathetic
viewpoint. Furthermore, Gary Cooper is past his prime and he does
not consider his choice as leading man a happy one.

Under date of July 12, 1943, the file contains the following memorandum of information obtained by the Legal Attaché in conversation with Robert P. Joyce, former Second Secretary of the American Embassy:

"The picture based on Hemingway's book, 'For Whom the Bell Tolls,' will be presented for the first time at the Paramount Theater in New York City on July 14, 1943. Hemingway was invited to the premiere but refused; his wife, Martha Gellhorn Hemingway, was later invited and likewise declined. Their declination is a result of their dissatisfaction with the manner in which the film company has adapted the book for screen presentation. Hemingway received a letter from Gary Cooper, who plays the principal role, stating that the teeth had been pulled from the story and the result was a meaningless war romance cast against the Spanish countryside.

"Hemingway has refused to see the advance shots of the picture, though requested to come to Hollywood or New York at the film company's expense, feeling that the film executives intend to salve him into a state of submission to the mutilation of his story. He considers himself free to attack the picture when it appears because he did not O.K. the revision. He still threatens to expose the 'Fascist influences', namely the Vatican and certain State Department officials sympathetic to Franco, who were responsible for the 'castration' of his book."

The conversation turned to writing. He stated that at the present time, he was only catching up on some old correspondence. He said that he is not writing any books at the present time, but has three plots in mind which he thinks will form the basis for good stories. These concern his experiences in the past year. However, he does not intend to use these plots until the war is over. In connection with this, Hemingway told SIS #396 on August 24, 1943 that he would never write anything about his intelligence work on behalf of the Ambassador. If he wrote anything as a result of his present experiences, he would limit it to a fictional story based on anti-submarine work. At the time of his conversation with SIS #396, he stated that he had prepared nothing.

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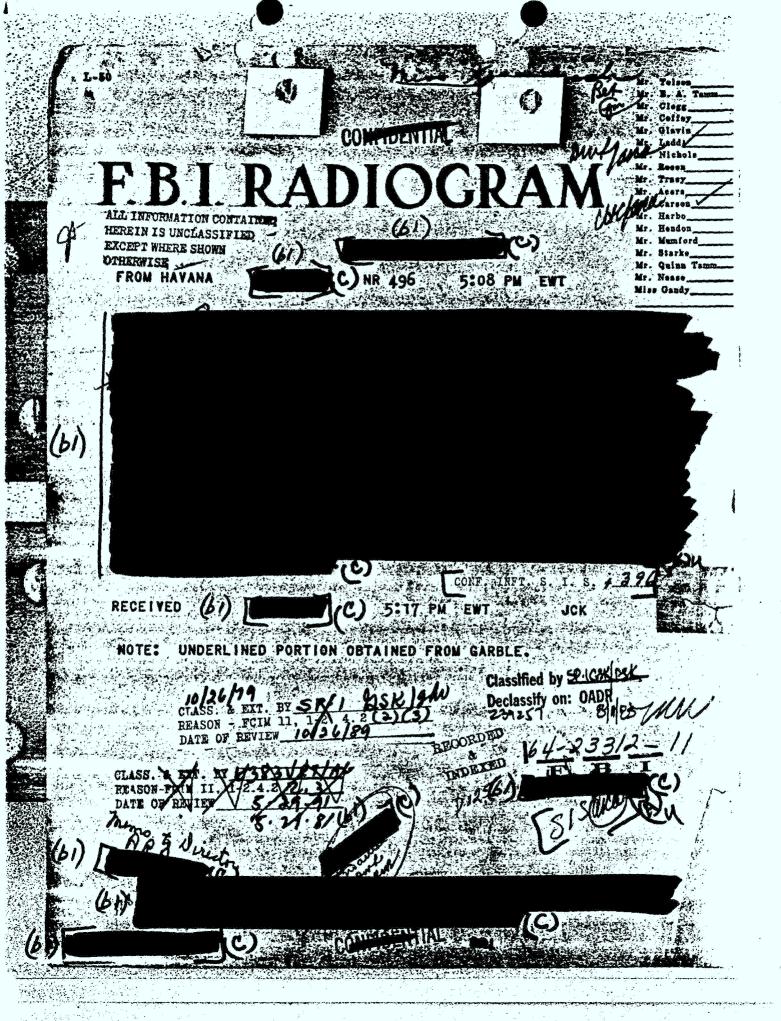
In a discussion of columnists, Hemingway stated that DREW-PEARSON is known to him only slightly. However, he has always believed that in his search for sensational stories, he frequently makes statements that are only half truths. As an example of this tendency, he referred to an article that Pearson had written in his column, "The Daily Washington Merry-Go-Round," in which Pearson stated that individuals who had fought in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War were discriminated against by U. S. Army authorities when they sought admission to Officers' Training School. Although Hemingway thinks that members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade have been the subjects of discrimination, he stated that Pearson was unfortunate in his choice of examples. According to Hemingway, each individual that Pearson claimed was refused admission to Officers' Training School was an out and out Communist, having attended a Communist Indoctrination School located in the Catskill Mountains in New York State. In these instances, Hemingway affirmed that the Army was perfectly justified in the action which was taken.

Regarding his work, Hemingway stated that he never intended to find himself in any such line of activity. His explanation for organizing an intelligence service which was in operation until April 1, 1943, was that he did so when specifically requested to do so by the Ambassador, who believed that he was eminently qualified to aid the Embassy in gathering information about the Spanish Falange because of his long association with Spaniards,

Very truly yours,

CONF. INFT. S. I. S. # 396 CON Legal Attaché

RMD: RM



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER E. A. Takin DIRECTOR Federal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice Mashington, D. C. AFA:rls ember 20, 1943 DL INFORMATION CONTAINEMEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR Mr. Mumford HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED ERNEST HEMINGWAY Mr. Starke EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN Mr. Quinn Tamm THERNISE -Background Mr. Nesse Miss Beahm You will recall that for a time Ernest Hemingway was Miss Gandy engaged in intelligence activities at the request of and under the direct supervision of the American Ambassador in Havana, Cuba. As of April 1, 1943, however, the Ambassador dispensed with the intelligence services of Hemingway, and it was indicated that Hemingway's organization of confidential informants in Cuba would no longer render reports on intelligence matters. The Bureau Legal Attache in Havana has ascertained that Hemingway has since April 1, 1943, continued operations in Cuba on behalf of the United States Naval Attache; that is, operations consisting of cruising the waters off the coast of Cuba in a small boat for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of enemy submarine activities. REASON - FCIN 11. Details DATE OF REVIEW 10/36/89 During the week of September 12, 1943, the New York of Dumniks Leonard Lyons stated in his column that Ernest Hemingway had 3 100 to 6 1000 lassified Cuba, without further elaboration. The Bureau Legal Attache in Havana advises that Havana New Arted from Cuba on September 19, 1943, on another submarine derol trop in the Caribbean area, accompanied by Winston Guest, and expects to be gone for approximately two months, after which Hemingway stated he

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would proceed to New York for a vacation of approximately six weeks. Prior to his departure on this most recent patrol trip, Hemingway advised a SIS Representative that he is doing no writing at the present time whatsoever but is considering three plots for use in writing books during the postwar period. Hemingway has made no further reference to the proposed book that he was previously reported to be writing concerning his intelligence experiences in Cuba.

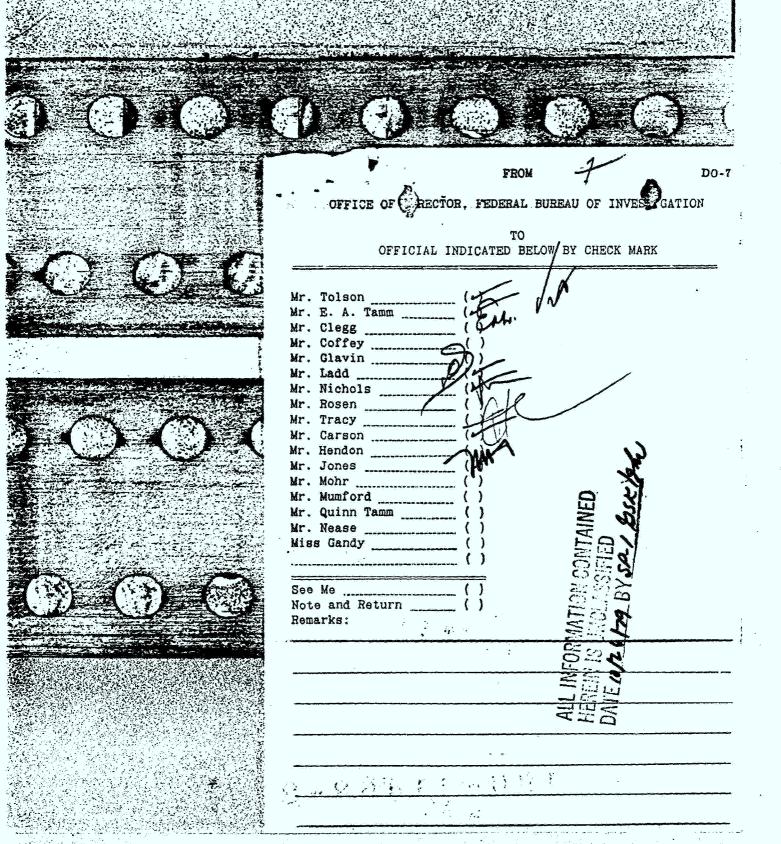
Martha Gellhorn Hemingway, wife of Ernest, is presently in New York arranging for publication of a book which she has reportedly written concerning conditions on the Island of Martinique, based in part upon information which Martha Gellhorn obtained from the State Department through the assistance of a United States official in Havana.

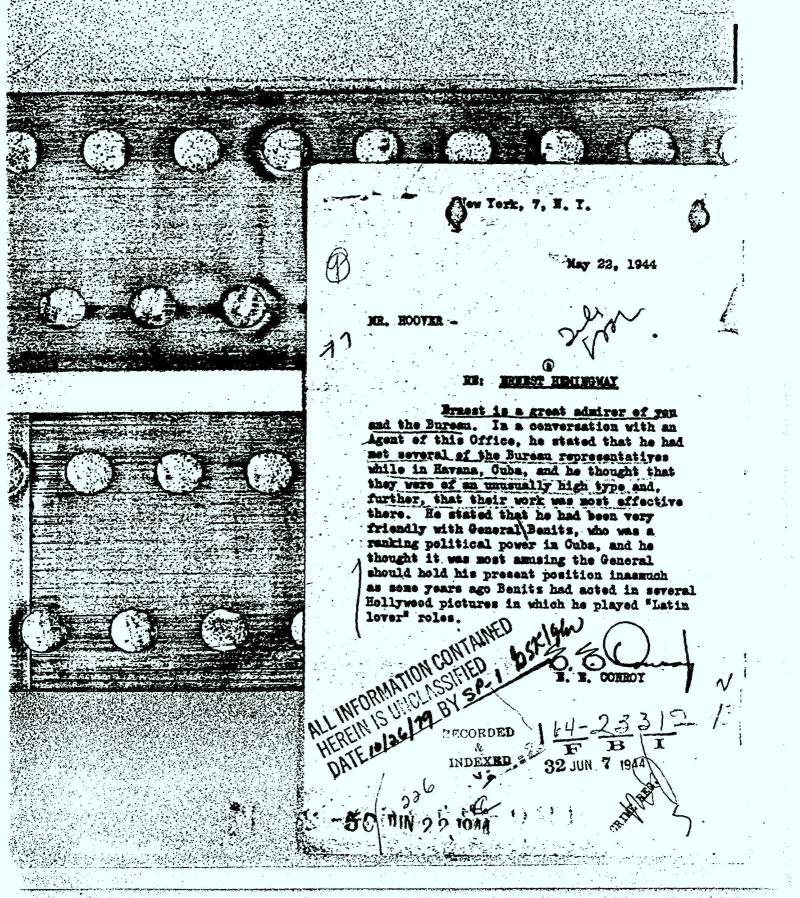
There has been reported no change in the situation existing between Hemingway and the American Embassy in Havana, and Hemingway apparently enjoys the full confidence of Ambassador Spruille Braden and is continuing his activities on behalf of the United States Naval Attache. Despite the ostensible discontinuance of Hemingway's intelligence activities for the Ambassador on April 1, 1943, the Bureau Legal Attache has ascertained that Hemingway had a quantity of gasoline charged to him from the private stock of the Ambassador for the month of April, 1943, indicating an actual continuance of an arrangement which had been previously in effect for the benefit of Hemingway's intelligence organization prior to April 1, 1943.

Respectfully,

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ENCRANDU

RE. ERNEST EKMINGWAY

REASON - FCIN L

DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

August 30, 1949

Abraham Lincoln Brigade

In May, 1938, Ernest/Hemmingway was reported to be a contributer to the publication, "Among Friends," a quarterly magasine put out by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The publication was described as being devoted to the Loyalists' cause in Spain and more particularly to the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The "Daily Worker" of February 3, 1939, announced that Ernest Hemmingway would speak on February 22, 1939, at a memorial meeting to be held in honor of the man who died fighting in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast daily Communist newspaper.

In June, 1939, Hermingway's name was listed on the latterhead of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as one of its spongers.

The Attorney General has cited the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

imerican Committee for the Protection of Foreign B

In January, 1910, Ernest Hemmingway addressed letters over his personal signature endorsing the work of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born and soliciting the assistance of various persons. He requested that any contribution in the form of checks be made payable to him. RECORDED - 116

INDEXED - 118 A circular soliciting sponsors for the American Counft the Protection of Foreign Born was distributed at the Fourth Annual 2 1949 and 3, 1940. The circular was signed jointly by Ernest Hemmingway and of Dr. William Allen Neilson as Co-Chairman for the Co-Chairman

This is the result of a request for an FBI the check only and in ent to be considered as a clearance.

PROPERTY OF FBI

This confidential report and its contents are lonned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which

Lado Nichola

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Ernest Hampingmay was listed as a sponsor of the American Committee for the protection of Foreign Born as of August, 1940. He was also listed as a sponsor for the Fifth Mational Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born which was remeduled to be held in Atlantic City on March 29 and 30, 1941.

The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born was declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

American Rescue Ship Hission

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The January 16, 1941, issue of the "Daily Worker" published an article bearing the headline, "Hempingway Reaffirms Backing of Rescue Ship Mission.* The article quoted a cable received from Hempingway in Havana in which he expressed the sincere hope that a ship would be obtained "as soon as it's humanly possible to de so."

The American Rescus Ship Mission has been dealared by the Attorney General to be within the purvisw of Executive Order 9835.

League of American Writers

On February 21, 1941, Ernest Hemplingway was reported as being a Vice-President and a member of the Board of Directors of the League of American Writers, Incorporated.

The League of American Writers has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (6l-23312-3)

Miscellaneous

A reliable informent has reported that during the period 1942 -1943. Ernest Hempingway repeatedly asserted that he was anti-Communist and that he was as such opposed to the Communist influence in the Spanish war as he was to the Fascist. (61-23312-6-p.7)

A reliable informent has reported that in September, 1913, Ernest Heistingway was discussing certain newspaper articles which attacked the United States army for refusing to admit to the Officers' Training School individuals who had fought in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. According to the informant, Hemmingway took exception and stated that the United States Army was perfectly justified in the action which was taken inasmuch as each individual who had been refused admission to the Officers' Training School was an out-and-out Communist.

(64-23312-10)

Blind Memorandum for Transmittal to the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

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Öffice Memorandum • united states government

CONFIDENTIAL ALL INFORMATPONEOMYMENES 30, 1949

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FROM : V. P. KTAY

THE SHORE THE SHORE

clearance for access to highly classified material."

OF DEFAUSE FOR NAME CHECK ON

ZEEST HEMINGWAY

Attached hereto is a blind memorandum prepared in response to a request from the Office of the Secretary of Defense for a check of FEI files, to include a summary of any information which "would affect

In addition to the information set out in the blind memorandum it is noted that Bureau files show that Ernest Hemmingway operated an intelligence organization for the American Ambassador in Havanna, Guba from August 1942 to April 1943. During this period Hemmingway was in frequent contact with the Office of the Legal Attache at Havanna, Cuba.

The Legal Attache reported in June 1943 that in personal relations Hemmingway maintained a surface show of friendship and interest with representatives of the FBI. Through statements he made to reliable contacts of the Legal Attache, however, it was known that Hemmingway and his assistant, Gustavo Buran, had a low esteem for the work of the FBI which they considered to be methodical, unimaginative, and performed by persons of comparative youth without experience in foreign countries and knowledge of international intrigue and politics. Both Hemmingway and Buran, it was also known, had personal hostility to the FBI on an ideological basis, especially Hemmingway; that he considered the FBI anti-Liberal, pro-Wascist, and dangerous of developing into an American Gestapo.

It is noted that Ernest Hempingway was a principal signer of the denunciation of the FBI in the Detroit Communist-Spanish Unlistment Dise in 1940. In addition the Legal Attache advised that on meeting Hempingway some weeks previously the latter had referred to the FBI as "The American Gestapo". At the request of the Legal Attache Hempingway was sounded out by a representative of the Embassy at Havanna concerning these remarks. The embassy representative later returned with the advise that Hempingway stated he had paid no particular attention to the petition he had signed in 1940 denouncing the FBI and could now hardly remember what it said; Hempingway told the Embassy representative that people were always showing petitions under his nose and like many famous people he was inclined to sign them on the request of a friend without full information as to their contents. Hempingway also reportedly dismissed the reference to the FBI as "The American Gestapo" as a mere jest.

(64-23312-6X)

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In addition to the organizations mentioned in the attached blind memorandum, it is noted that Bureau files reflect Hemingway's past affiliation with such organizations as the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, American Relief Ship Mission for Spain, and the American Writers' Congress. None of these organizations are on the Attorney General's list and the Bureau has not established Hemingway's membership in these organizations by investigation.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the information developed concerning Hemingway during his service to the American Ambassador in Havana, Cuba, not be made available to the Office of the Secretary of Defense since this information is largely of an administrative nature and does not appear to be such as would affect clearance for access to highly classified material. It is also recommended that the information associating Hemingway with the organizations mentioned above not be made available to the requesting agency since these organizations are not on the Attorney General's list.

If the attached blind memorandum meets with your approval, it is recommended that it be returned to Room 7633 for transmittal to the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Tracy.

Geany. Mohr.

Winterrowd Tele. Room _ Holloman Sizoo -

Miss Gandy -

Hemingway Helped Spy, Saboteur Hunt

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 M.— Novelist Ernest Hemingway ran an underground crime tan an underground "crime shop" in Cuba during World War II to help American agents track down saboteurs and spies aiding the enemy sink Allied shipping in the Caribbean Sea, it was dis-closed today

closed taday.

Spruille Braden, former Assistant Secretary of State, sald that when he was Ambassador to Cuba in 1942, he ar-ranged with Hemingway for the establishment of this

counterspy apparatus.

The apparatus was headed,
Braden said, by Gustavo Duran, an international mystery
man and Hemingway's "inspiration" for the hero of
"For Whom the Bell Tolls."

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Times-Herald Wash. Post Wash. News Wash. Star N.Y. Herald Tribune _ N.Y. Mirror

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Director, FBI

August 26, 1954 PROPERTY Cube

Legal Attache. Marana, Cuba

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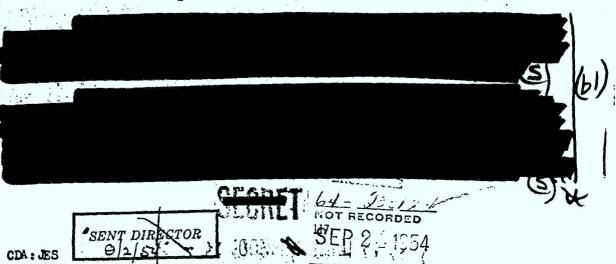
ERNEST HEMINUMAY EDWARD "TED" SCOTT FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS OTHERWISE

As the Bureau is aware, novelist ERNEST HEMINGRAY returned to his home in Cuba about a month ago after having spent sometime in Europe of following his narrow escape from death in two airplane crashes in Africa.

As Bureau files will reflect, EDMARD "TED" SCOTT, a native of New Zealand and a British subject, is a columnist for the Havana English language daily "Havana Post.

SCOTT has always outwardly been very friendly with HEMINGTAY and frequently has made laudatory references to him in his daily column called "Interesting If True." Several weeks ago SCOTT in his column reported a conversation that he had had with HEMINOWAY's wife, MARY, in which the latter stated that lion steaks were very delectable. SCOTT said he took issue with Mrs. HEMINGMAY on this question and she retorted that he was a "stupid British colemal." SCOTT went on to say in his column that from a women he could take this but he would never stand still for it if it had come from her husband.

This past week the movie actress AVA CARDNER has been in Havana. She became somewhat abusive with the Cuban press upon her arrival at the airport in Hayana and later at the Hotel Macional. SCOTT made reference to this in one of his daily columns, and went on to say that it is frequently observed that a woman tries to adopt the attitude and actions of her busband and pointed out that CARDNER's estranged husband, FRANK SIMATRA, has carried on a running foud with the press for years.



Ter Director, FBI
Subject: ERNEST HEMINGRAY;
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT

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August 26, 1954

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